

Book - 09 Pg - 79

Day - Wednesday

Ch. 10 Akbar (1556 to 1605 CE) Date - 27/10/21

To Answer in brief: Pg - 87

Q.1) Who was Bairam Khan?

Ans Bairam Khan served as Akbar's regent and tutor.

Q.2) Why did Akbar want to befriend the Rajputs?

Ans Renowned for their valiant spirit and martial prowess, the Rajputs stood as the greatest obstacle to the further extension of Mughal power in India. Akbar realised this early in life and took several steps towards maintaining good relations with them.

Q.3) When and between whom was the Battle of Haldighati fought?



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The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh and it was fought in 1576 CE.

Q1) Who was Raja Man Singh?

Ans Raja Man Singh was an important mansabdar at Akbar's court. He was in charge of Kabul and later of Bengal and Bihar. He was one of the Navratnas and also related to Akbar's Rajput wife.

Q2) Why is Abul Fazl famous?

Ans Abul Fazl is famous as one of the Navratnas of Akbar's court. He also wrote Akbar's biography Akbarnama.



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Q. Answer in detail:-

1. How did Akbar deal with the Rajputs?

Ans Renowned for their valiant spirit and martial prowess, the Rajputs stood as the greatest obstacle to the further extension of Mughal power in India. Akbar realised this early in life and took several steps towards maintaining good relations with them.

1. Akbar gave the Rajputs important positions in the empire and put them in charge of provinces like Agra, Ajmer and Gujarat.

2. Akbar married the daughter of Raja Bhara Mal of Amber. By entering into ties of marriage with Rajput kingdoms, Akbar cemented his relations with the Rajputs further.



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Ques

Q Write a note on Akbar's land revenue system?

Ans

Akbar adopted Sher Shah's system of land revenue, but introduced many changes in it. He appointed Raja Todar Mal, who had served under Sher Shah, as the chief revenue officer. Todar Mal introduced the dahsala system.

### The Dahsala System

- Under this system, the average yield and the average prices of different crops over the last 10 years was calculated. This is why it was known as the dahsala system, as in many Indian languages, 'dah' means ten.
- The state's share was one-third of the average yield.
- The quality of the land was considered while fixing the land revenue. Land was divided into four groups - land which was cultivated continuously and which yielded revenue every



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year; land which was sometimes left uncultivated so that it could regain its productivity; land which was left fallow for three to four years; and banjar land which was not cultivated for five years or more.

- If crops failed because of drought or floods, the cultivators needed to pay only a part of the land revenue, either in cash or kind.

3) Describe Akbar's policy of religious tolerance with special reference to the Ibadat Khana and Din-i-Ilahi.

### Ans Akbar's Policy on Religion

Throughout his rule, Akbar followed a policy of religious tolerance. One of the most important steps taken by Akbar to establish equality was the removal of the jizyah,



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a tax all non-Muslims had to pay. He also removed the pilgrim tax which Hindu groups paid when they went on pilgrimage.

The Ibadat Khana

In 1575 CE, Akbar opened the Ibadat Khana or 'house of worship' at his new capital, Fatehpur Sikri. The Ibadat Khana was the place where Akbar invited learned people of various religions to discuss their religions with him - including Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Zoroastrians, Jains and Christians.

Din-i-Ilahi

Around 1582 CE, Akbar founded a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi or 'divine faith' based on the teachings and principles of all major religions. He was inspired by the Sufi idea of Sulh-e-kull, meaning 'peace of to all'. He stressed upon the importance of keeping faith in one god.



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and recognising the emperor as his representative on earth. Akbar did not force people to join the new faith. Although this new belief made him unpopular with the orthodox Muslims.

Q.4) Write a brief note analysing Akbar's place in history.

- Ans. Akbar was a great conqueror and an equally great ruler.
- ✓ He helped unify India through a single system of administration.
  - ✓ His policy of religious tolerance helped build a strong and stable empire.
  - ✓ He gave his administration a secular (non religious) character by employing people of all castes and religions.
  - His love for art and architecture is reflected in the books he had illustrated with beautiful miniature, and his love for music in the patronage he extended to Tansen, the great musician.



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His long reign stands out as the watershed or turning point of the Mughal Empire. A man far ahead of his times, he is recognised as one of the greatest kings India has ever seen.